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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/477,477	01/04/2000	JULIO ESTRADA	L09-99-048	9275

7590

02/10/2003

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EXAMINER

DETWILER, BRIAN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/477,477

Applicant(s)

ESTRADA ET AL.

Examiner

Brian J Detwiler

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, and 5-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,389,460 (Stewart et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,253,216 (Sutcliffe et al).

Referring to claims 1, 5, and 11-13, Sutcliffe discloses in column 2, lines 20-39 an invention wherein users can create personalized web pages by using their browser software and communicating with a network server. Sutcliffe further discloses in column 2, lines 40-53 that the system allows users to input text and graphics parameters for storage in a database within said server. The personal web pages can then be displayed by retrieving the corresponding database parameters. Sutcliffe has thus disclosed a graphics server, a database for storing graphics effects parameters, and a browser that inherently includes a display. In columns 8 and 9, Sutcliffe discloses a "Create or Edit Personal Page" option, which serves a document to an edit screen on the display. As the title suggests, users can create or edit their personal web pages by inserting text, graphics, and backgrounds via a graphical user interface. Additionally, a "View Page" option allows users to view their web page with the selected graphics parameters. As mentioned, Sutcliffe discloses storing text, graphics, and background parameters, and then using those parameters to reconstruct a personal web page. Sutcliffe does not specifically cite utilizing

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a font object when reconstructing the page, but fonts are inherently associated with any text displayed on a browser. Therefore, a font object must be included when reconstructing a web page. The limitations lacking in Sutcliffe's invention are those relating to a cache for storing the graphics and text as an image. Stewart, however, discloses in column 3, lines 61-67 and column 4, lines 1-20 an invention for storing and retrieving objects in a rapid and efficient manner. Stewart further suggests in column 3, lines 61-63 that said objects can be images. In Figure 2, Stewart illustrates a proxy cache [208] for storing images. Stewart further discloses in column 16, lines 49-67 and column 17, lines 1-20 a hashing system for establishing a directory structure of cached images. Columns 18-20 detail the process of receiving a graphic request locator, hashing the request to form a string, locating the cached image, and serving the image to a browser. Because the size of the cache is limited, however, it can only provide temporary storage. Accordingly, Stewart discloses in column 19, lines 62-67 and column 20, lines 1-11, logic for handling a request for an image not located in the cache. Stewart explains that when the image is not found, the system performs an alternate routine for retrieving the image. In column 2, lines 39-45, Stewart provides motivation for adding a caching mechanism to Sutcliffe's invention. Stewart explains in this section that organizations can more efficiently share the bandwidth of an Internet connection by storing frequently accessed Internet material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve Sutcliffe's invention by utilizing a cache as taught by Stewart. In the combined invention, images would be stored in a cache and in a database of parameters. When a requested image is not found in the cache, it could be reconstructed from its associated

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parameters as explained above. This combination would be superior to Sutcliffe's invention alone because of the increased efficiency discussed above.

Referring to claim 2, as mentioned above, Sutcliffe discloses a database within a server for storing personal web page parameters. When a user wishes to view a personal web page, a plurality of screen display images are generated from the parameters stored in the database.

Referring to claim 6, Stewart's and Sutcliffe's inventions have been combined above to establish a system wherein a graphic request locator is hashed to search for an image within a cache. If the image is not found, the system generates a new image from the image parameters stored in a database. Based on Stewart's use of hashing to locate an image, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to hash the graphic request locator to also determine the location of the graphic parameters within the database. This would eliminate the need to provide additional information containing the parameter's whereabouts, thus improving the system's efficiency.

Referring to claims 7-10, Sutcliffe discloses in column 2, lines 44-53 that the system stores graphic parameters representing layout, text, and graphics and uses those parameters to reconstruct a personal web page. Sutcliffe further discloses in column 9, lines 1-8 that users can further assign background objects to their web pages. Sutcliffe does not specifically cite utilizing a font object when reconstructing the page, but inherently, a font object is associated with any text displayed on a browser. Therefore, a font object must be included when reconstructing a web page. Additionally, Sutcliffe does not specifically cite applying the graphic effects mentioned in claims 8-10. However, Sutcliffe explains in column 9, lines 16-17 that images in his invention may comply with any standards known in the art. Furthermore, it is

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notoriously well known in the state of the art that web pages can display an abundance of graphics and graphic effects. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include any or all of the claimed graphic effects in the personal web page system disclosed by Sutcliffe so as to conform with the current standards of web publishing.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 21 November 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant asserts that the amended claims are allowable over the prior art without providing concrete evidence. The Examiner maintains that the combined inventions of Stewart and Sutcliffe clearly demonstrate or suggest all of the claimed features.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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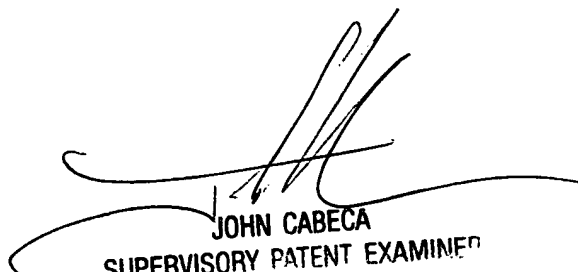
CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J Detwiler whose telephone number is 703-305-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 8-5:30 and alternating Fridays 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on 703-308-3116. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

bjd
January 27, 2003



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2